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the grades of the oral examination are completed they are forwarded to the civil-service commission, which can then certify the successful candidate to the appointing authority. In this way health officers will be selected by reason of their fitness as determined by a high standard. The civil-service commission or the Board of Health has been rendered assistance, the office has been filled by a competent officer, and the person passing the examination has the satisfaction of having been certified by the Government health agency.

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## OCCUPATIONAL INTOXICATIONS.

By MARTIN I. WILBERT, Technical Assistant, Division of Pharmacology, Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service.

Industries in which chemical processes are employed as an important part of the manufacture of a commodity have long been recognized as being especially hazardous, but it is only in recent years that any concerted attempt has been made to learn of the possibly far-reaching harmful influences of such occupational intoxications.

At the present time there are no less than 16 States in which a more or less systematic attempt is being made to collect authoritative information in regard to the number and kind of occupational intoxications that may occur and the nature of the harmful effects that are produced. Data thus secured should serve to suggest ways and means for preventing the more common forms of trade poisonings and thus contribute much to the development of prophylactic measures for safeguarding the workmen and in some instances at least should lead to modified processes of manufacture.

Future progress in the study of vocational diseases will no doubt suggest the desirability of extending the reporting of acute or chronic intoxications to other forms of poisoning, with the result that we will ultimately have available reliable evidence in regard to the probably harmful influences of many substances not generally recognized as possible sources of vocational poisoning.

During the year 1915 one State, Rhode Island, enacted a law requiring physicians to report cases of poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, brass, wood alcohol, or other compounds.

The revised sanitary code of the department of health of the city of New York contains a similar requirement. A second section of the New York sanitary code requires that physicians and persons in charge of hospitals or other institutions report the occurrence of any illness which appears to be due to the consumption of spoiled or poisonous articles of food.

The law of Alabama, designed to regulate the employment of minor children and to provide for inspection and regulation of establish-

ments, prohibits the employment of minors in any capacity in establishments where poisonous products are manufactured or poisonous gases generated.

A similar law in Pennsylvania forbids the employment of minors in any occupation dangerous to life or limb or injurious to the health or morals of said minor.

A recently enacted law in Missouri provides for the control of dust in lead and zinc mines and a supplementary law requires that the owner provide dressing rooms for employees and operators of lead and zinc mines.

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## ANOPHELES CRUCIANS.

### THEIR INFECTIBILITY WITH THE PARASITES OF TERTIAN MALARIA.

By M. BRUN MITZMAIN, Technical Assistant, United States Public Health Service.

In view of the common impression that *Anopheles crucians* Wied. is susceptible to infection with the parasites of estivo-autumnal malaria (*Plasmodium falciparum*) only, it is of interest to record certain experimental findings with relation to those of tertian fever (*P. vivax*).

In the course of a series of infectivity experiments with *Anopheles punctipennis*, conducted in New Orleans, 19 specimens of *Anopheles crucians* were fed simultaneously, February 6 and 7, 1916, on the blood of an individual suffering from tertian malarial fever. Examination of the blood of this case showed large numbers of asexual parasites, and but few mature gametocytes.

Of the total of 19 specimens, 7 died within five days after feeding; 3 of these were found to contain numerous immature zygotes, and in 1 that had died on the second day, the vermiculus stage was identified in the crushed stomach contents.

Two of the 12 survivors were found to be infected, 11 and 13 days, respectively, after biting the blood donor. In both mosquitoes the salivary glands harbored sporozoites; in one instance a heavy infection, in the other a slight infection, was noted.

The salivary glands of the former appeared granular, with numerous clusters of filiform organisms distributed throughout the cells, becoming immediately active upon pressure on the containing gland. In the latter, the terminal cells of at least four lobes of the salivary glands were invaded by sporozoites, which, when expressed were but sluggishly motile.

The sporozoites in the fresh state were typical in appearance, having a large refractile sporelike nucleus, which, when stained with Giemsa stain, showed the characteristic chromatin red.

Oocysts on the stomach wall were represented in both mosquitoes by a few shrunken bodies, the contents of which had apparently been